NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- The mayor of Havana, Cuba, Senor Segunde Alvarez, who is at the Union Square hotel, says that the insurrection in Cuba is not a serious matter, but that there is danger ahead of trouble between Spain and the United States, growing out of the action of our government in pressing Spain to pay the Mora claim at this time, and of the aid the Americans are extending to Cuban agitators and fili-

busterers. Senor Alvarez talked very plainly with a reporter of the United Press who called upon him to-day. He said he had heard nothing in regard to the reports that Martinez Campos had resigned, and placed no credence in the rumor. He said he believed that Campos had asked that a general be sent from Madrid to assist him, and that the man who is sent out will be placed in charge of all administration affairs, enabling Gen. Campos to devote himself to the operations in the field.

Senor Alverez then said: "The news about Gen. Campos' retirement is like much of the Cuban news published in this coun try-it is manufactured. A large part of the stories published here are lies."

When asked about the progress of the revolution, Senor Alverez said: "It is a rising of outlaws led by foreigners. The better class of Cubans have nothing to do with it. In the Santiago province the insurgents are nearly all negroes. Maceo, their leader, is a mulatto; Gomez is a San Domingan. All the other leaders of the insurgents are American citizens. They are foreigners on Cuban soil and should be shot down. American citizens here who are aiding them should not be allowed to hold meetings, raise funds and fit up expeditions, as they are doing."

Senor Alvarez became very earnest at this point and spoke with emphasis. He continued:

'The people of the United States should remember that the war in Cuba is not a war between two nations, and they cannot say: 'We will be neutral.' It is a difficulty which one nation is having in its own family, and America should keep her hands off. Americans not only permit foreigners, but allow their own citizens to conspire against Spanish territory, and Spain is a friendly nation."

"But has not the United States govment by proclamation and by orders to men-of-war and revenue cutters. shown their friendship for Spain?"

"Yes; but what goods does a manof-war anchored at Key West do? None at all. Expeditions are fitted out just the same, and sent under the protection of the American flag. Perhaps your government acts because it knows that Spain is keeping an account of all the expeditions that are sent out, and when the trouble in Cuba is over, will ask the United States to pay damages. Your newspapers publish detailed accounts of how those expeditions are fitted out and how they are landed.

"Let me tell you this," continued Senor Alvarez, "the American flag is being used to cover every crime. Spanish officers are getting tired of letting expedition escape because they sail under the American flag. The day may come when an officer will no longer permit a vessel to go free through respect for the flag. Something will happen-not to to the flag, but to the boat that is us using it, and there may be trouble between Spain and the United States. Another thing we do not like," said Senor Alvarez, "is insisting that the Mora claim be paid just when Spain needs money for war purposes. The claim itself is unjust, and should never be paid. All the arbitrators have decided against it. Mora was never an American citizen until his property was destroyed. It would never have been pushed if a Spanish minister was not to get a share of it. And why does not the United States pay the claim that Spain has had ever since Florida was purchased? It was then agreed that Spanish residents of Florida who gave up their property should be reimbursed, but they never have been paid. It is not in good grace for the United States to ask Spain to pay \$1,500,000 now, and the manner in which the claim has been pressed makes Spaniards sore.

"The United States does not pay the award made by the Behring Sea commissions, and is getting the reputation of being a bad debtor among the nation, and yet a demand is made that Spain pay the unjust Mora claim, and we must do it at once. All these things make our blood boil. We expect friendly treatment from a friendly nation. Instead of that we have an Insurrection in Cuba which was inspired by Americans and which would not last a month if it did not have the aid and encouragement of people in this country.'

Senor Alvarez expects to return to Havana in September.

Fatal Results of a Collisio LONDON, Aug. 15.-The Globe pub lishes a dispatch from Tunis stating that some barges laden with iron gir ders collided near Goletta with a ferryboat that was crowded with passengers. Some of the passengers were killed and many of them were drowned.

## AGAIN TO THE RESCUE.

The Morgan-Belmont Bond Syndicate Makes Another Big Deposit of Gold. New York, Aug. 14.-It was learned yesterday that the Morgan-Belmont syndicate had deposited \$1,650,000. of gold in the subtreasury in addition to \$1.350,000 turned in Tuesday afternoon. making \$3,000,000 in gold turned in during twenty-four hours in exchange

for United States notes. Nesslage & Fuller announced that they would ship to-day \$100,000, and Crossman & Bro. talked of sending | Leary were badly bruised in various \$1,000,000 some time this week.

MUST PAY FOR HIS FUN.

Smashing Pews and Slandering Parishion ers Not According to Law. TAWAS, Mich., Aug. 15.—The jury in the Provost-Brueck alander case brought in a verdict yesterday against Father Brucck for \$800. Father Brueck had a row with Provost over the payment of pew rent, which the priest claimed was in arrears. Provost continued to occupy his pew, and one Sunday after mass Father Brucck walked down the aisle and demolished the pew with an ax. Then he ascended the pulpit and gave Provost a scoring.

THE POWER OF FAITH.

ting-An Uneducated Missour Damsel Tells the "Old, Old Story" in Seven Languages, All of Them Unknown to Her a Month Ago, and Acquired While in

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—An unassuming, modest country girl of 18, without the the gift of tongues, so that now she seven different languages. Such a die. thing has not been heard of since the ago, and it is certain that among the country, nothing like it was ever approached before.

of the Full Bible Church band, Rev. J. C. Stewart, who was excommunicated tween 10 and 12 o'clock were given from the United Presbyterian church over to addresses by delegates. With on account of his radical views on a single exception, the speakers were faith healing, says that he is aston- bitter in their denunciation of Presiished at the new development, and is | dent Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and appalled at the divine power bestowed | Senator Sherman. upon the girl.

The young woman is Miss Jennie Cuba, Mo. She read numerous Srcipence under the big tent, and she spoke in German, French, Latin, Greek and ing feature is that she says she never studied any one of these languages. and never received the least instruction in any but the English language. Her story was that up to a year ago the was not even a Christian. She Mo., under Christian influences, but Presbyterian church, where she first heard him. She was converted and sought sanctification and a full gos- lined. pel. She fell into a trance, when God appeared to her and said "Go."

After much reluctance she gave up nome and friends and came to St. Louis, where she went into Bible training. She did not have the gift of tongues until July 9 last, when in an-

other trance this was given to her. By request, she read several portions of Scripture in what she called Sierra Leone and Khoominar, African dialects, to which places she was called of God to go as a missionary.

At the request of Rev. Stewart, Mrs. Black, wife of the assistant pastor, gave witness to Miss Glassey's experience, and told other things about her even more remarkable.

She said that she sat by Miss Glassey's bedside the night after she acquired the gift of tongues, and watched her in a trance until 4 o'clock in the morning. Miss Glassey, she said, talked fluently in a language that she did not know, but recognized to be African. Her face was lit up with a heavenly vision, her eyes grew lustrous, as she spoke, apparently to an audience of African heathen, for whose souls the girl yearned. Her subject was: John, 3, 16, "God so loved the world." Her Bible references, while in this trance, were such, Mrs. Black said, as the profoundest

theologian would not be ashamed of. Once, growing weary with her sernon, she sang ten times over, in the foreign tongues, the melody: "What Friend We Have in Jesus."

Then it appeared that before her stood an audience of 4,000 questioning African children, and the ease with which she answered all would put to shame the man who attempted to imi- ports was \$12,539,961. tate the mad ravings of McCullough. The Psalms of David were sung in rhyme in perfect tune in the strange language, and when necessary the original Hebrew or Greek would be quoted with ease. At other times, when Mr. and Mrs. Black would sing hymns in English, Miss Glassey would join in alto, using the African vocabulary, yet translating and keeping in tune and time with the song.

Rev. Stewart said of all these things He ridiculed the idea of missionaries ashes. having to study for years to learn forhimself, heawas seeking it, and if he teach the African language in any surance. school there.

An effort will be made to have some of Miss Glassey's African translations verified, and if found to be really good African dialect she will be at the head of all modern phenomena, religious or

CHANGING THE RITUAL

The Principal Question Debated by th American Protestant Association, CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—The feature of the session of the American Protestant association, in national convention at Germania hall, was the long debate on the question of changing the ritual so that the order will be more attractive. In the afternoon a committee was appointed to advise changes. Reports from committees were read, but the press committee has given out little news of the session, which is being held behind closed doors.

## A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

Six Workmen Go Down Seventy-Five Feet in an Elevator.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 16.-By the breaking of the ropes of the elevator used in the work of constructing the Martin block yesterday morning, six passengers fell seventy-five feet to the cellar. Jeremiah Hess, married, of this city, died before reaching the hospital. Albert McLain was perhaps fatally injured, and Emery Wood, Harold Stebbins, John Humphrey and John

ways.

and Fully Appreciated It. LONDON, Aug. 16.-Emperor liam's visit to Lord Lonsdale at the latter's seat at Penrith came to an end yesterday and at 2 o'clock his majesty and his suite were driven to the railway station, where they took a train for Leith, where he will board his dignation among the railroad empacht, the Hohenzollern. Prior to ployes. Wednesday night a number night. The missile which fractured taking his departure the emperor exof the local lodges of the American her skull was thrown by one of a pressed delight at the reception accorded him and thanked Lord Lonsdale for the arrangements that had
been made to render his visit a pleasmass-meeting called for Saturday

the reception as the reception as some another. The boys field stones at one another. The boys field wind is equal to some as they saw what mischief they had wrought, and no arrests were crat (Rep.)

FREE SILVER COINAGE

The National Silver Conference at Washington Adopts an Address Substantially the Same as Those Issued by the Texas and Missislippi Conventions, Provides for a National Committee, Closes Its Labors and Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- Without s dissenting voice the delegates to the advantages of an education, stood up silver conference yesterday adopted at the De Hodismont faith-healing free-coinage resolutions; appointed a campmeeting last night and told how provisional committee to perfect a naa divine power had blessed her with tional organization; made speeches anything but complimentary to the can fluently read, speak and write administration, and adjourned sine

The committees at work on the adday of Pentecost, nearly 2,000 years dress and resolutions and plan of organization did not finish their labors many radical claims made by the nu- until noon, after having spent the merous religious sects throughout the greater part of the night in the work. The attendance in the parlors of the Metropolitan hotel was limited only

Even the enthusiastic leader of the by the capacity of the rooms. Senator Harris presided, and the hours be-

All the speakers were confident that the movement had attained such Glassey, who was brought up near growth in the south and west that, with proper missionary work in the ture lessons and translated them into east, the democratic national conventwo African dialects before the audi- tion would name a candidate on a freesilver platform.

The address was substantially that some other language. The astonish- adopted by the Texas and Mississippi conventions. The plan of organization adopted provides for a national committee of democrats, one from each state, who are known to favor bimetallism. The executive committee, consisting of Senators Harris, lived with her parents near Cuba, Jones and Turpie, Gov. Stone of Missouri and W. H. Hinrichsen, of Illinever joined the church. Rev. Mr. | nois, are to have the power of appoint Stewart visited their neighborhood ing such national committeemen. and preached for several days in a When such committeemen are appointed, their duties in the organization of the free silver votes are clearly out-

The resolutions demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1. The bimetallic idea was injected into the resolutions after their presentation to the convention, the object being to harmonize factions in the party.

The executive committee began its labors as soon as the conference adjourned, and concerted effort was agreed upon to bring each section of the country under the influence of the committee's ministrations.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. Comparative Statement by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-The chief of 1895, as compared with similar exports | does not change, though tanners deduring the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: July, 1895, \$56,600,665; 1894, \$52,614,-

For seven months ended July 31, 1895, \$443,465,860; 1894, \$456,868,637. In July last the imports exceeded he exports by \$16,868,788; in July, 1894, the excess of imports over exports was \$12,687,890.

During the seven months ended July 31, 1895, the excess of the corresponding period of the preceding yea vas \$59,182,709.

In July, 1895, the exports of gold exceeded the imports by \$3,203,469, and during the seven months ended July 531 bushels, against 17,211,633 bushels 31, 1895, the excess of exports over im-

The excess of exports of silver over imports during the seven months ended July 31, 1895, was \$23,325,444.

#### WIPED OUT BY FIRE. The Town of Hindostan, Ind., Burned by Incendiaries.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. Wednesday night the town of Hindostan, just north of here, was wiped off the face of the earth by fire. Incendiaries got in their work, and to-day ne believed them possible, and was nothing remains of a beautiful hamglad to have it verified before him. let but a few smoldering coals and

The fire was discovered at 10:30 eign languages no faster than a o'clock in the rear of a grocery store heathen could learn English. The and spread with lightning rapidity, right way was to seek the gift of The post office and all the mail therein tongues and preach it at once. For was destroyed. Five brick business houses and eight dwellings were obtained it he was going to India to burned in less than an hour. The preach. All the testimony given was scarcity of water caused the town's to the effect that so proficient is Miss total destruction. Loss, about \$30,000, Glassey that she is now prepared to with only a few hundred dollars in-

## STARVATION JUST AHEAD,

D sperate Situation of the Ishpemius (Mich.) Striking Miners.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 16.-It is rumored that at least one of the big Ishpeming mines has shipped its last ore for 1895, and it is believed by many that the mining companies are not continue until the close of navigation. The ore now mined and stocked will bring fifty cents or one dollar more per ton next season than this year. There are 750 000 tons in Ishpeming stock piles, with enough in the county to bring the figures up to an even million tons. There is already much want among strikers and their families, and now that stores will sell for cash only, absolute starvation will face hundreds of families within a few

## CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Arrest of S. S. Walker, President of the Defunct Michigan Mortgage Co. Sr. JOHNS. Mich., Aug. 16,-S. S. Walker, who was president of the defunct Michigan Mortgage Co., was arrested at his home near Traverse City and brought here. He is charged with larceny and the prosecuting attorney says there is a clear case against him. The amount involved is \$1,000, which was paid to Walker personally. The Michigan Mortgage Co. failed over a year ago, defrauding clients all over the state.

#### RAILROAD MEN INDIGNANT At the Dropping of the Indictment

Against C. P. Huntington, SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16 .- The drop-

DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Belated Season Caused by a Frozen May Rather Changes Times and Sensons, While Financial Events are Used in Speculative Markets to Create Appro-hensious, But Do Not Prevent a Fair Volume of Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.-R. G. Dun &

Co., in their weekly review of trade ssued to-day, say: It is a belated season; a frozen May set everything back. The heavy business which ought to have been done in May and June was pushed into July. so that the midsummer decline due in July comes in August. With this in mind, one is not surprised to find the shrinkage from July to August rather

markets to create apprehension. Exports of gold have continued this week, and while the syndicate has deposited enough in the treasury to keep the reserve intact, the impression grows that another sale of bonds may be made. Exports are falling below last year's, in two weeks of August \$3,300,000, or 20 per cent., while imports show a small increase of 51/4 per

more conspicuous than usual. Finan-

cial events are used in speculative

Government receipts for half of August are \$7,181,336 less than expenses. The disappointing crop reports of last Saturday, though evidently distrusted, lessen confidence in regard to the future of trade, even while some speculators gain by them.

Back of all doubts is the fact that the industries are doing better than anybody could have expected. The output of pig iron August 1 was 180 .-525 tons weekly, or 176,505 by another report, in either case close to the largest output in 1893, though surpassed by 15,000 tons in the spring of 1892. Unsold stocks are 88,078 tons smaller, the great steel companies having made heavy purchases in advance of needs, but the actual consumption is large, and prices rise in the face of the increasing output. Bessemer iron is \$14.15 at Pittsburgh; plates have advanced \$1 per ton, though other prices are in some cases shaded in the east.

Woolen manufacturers find in their way large sales of foreign goods at prices which cause official investigations. The imports were 32,609,000 pounds of cloth and dress goods in the first half of the year, against 6,900,000 last year. The sales of wool, 6,313,600 domestic and 3.279,900 foreign this month, against 12,870,650 domestic and 1,602,500 foreign last year, and 11,869,-302 domestic and 4,566,500 foreign in 1892, indicate that domestic wool is largely held for speculation at prices about a cent higher than manufacturers feel able to pay.

Few strikes in woolen mills occur, but the carpet works about Philadelhe bureau of statistics reports that | phia are still idle. Shipments of boots the total values of exports of mer- and shoes have fallen almost to last chandise from the United States dur- year's figures for August thus far, and ing the month of July, 1895, and dur- orders are as yet scanty for the new season, but prices are firm, and leather cline to pay current quotations, 9% to 10 cents for western buff hides.

> Crop reports modified expectations as to cotton and wheat, and cotton speculators have bought, lifting the price five-sixteenths, while wheat, with more evidence of loss in yield, has declined 1% cents. According to the government reports, the crop of each would be about two-thirds of the maximum. A third of the year's consumption of American cotton is still on hand, but not a third of the year's consumption of wheat. Receipts for the week were better, but not half last year's, and in three weeks 6,598,-

last year. August earnings of railroads thus far show . 5 per cent. behind last year's, with loss on nearly all classes. In July the full returns were 10 per cent., and in June 15.2 per cent. below those of 1892. East-bound shipments from Chicago for two weeks of August have been 89,745 tons, against 97,038 last year and 100,109 in 1892.

The stock market has been quite inactive with a trifling decline both in railroad and trust stocks as a whole, largely influenced from day to day by financial rumors. Failures for the week were 196 in the

United States, against 229 last year, and 38 in Canada, against 45 last year.

#### IN CONTEMPT OF COURT. Two Tennessee Attorneys Engage in

Knockout During a Trial. ATHENS, Tenn., Aug. 17 .- A sensational episode, barely escaping the magnitude of a tragedy, was witnessed vesterday in the circuit court. Col. T. M. Burkett and W. L. Kinser, opposing counsel in a will contest case, engaged in a knockout fight in open court, and as a result Col. Burkett will be disfigured for life.

The case under contest dates back to April last when M. D. Cone died and bequeathed his entire property, valued at \$30,000, to Zesta Ware, a niece, who had a home in his family. Mrs. Jane Cone, his wife, was disinherited. She averse to having the present strike at once began suit to set aside the will and it was during the progress of this case yesterday that Col. Burkett. attorney for Mrs. Cone, in his address to the court, violently arraigned the character of the defendant.

Since coming into possession of the property left her. Miss Ware has married W. L. Kinser, while engaged as attorney in defending her. At the close of Burkett's speech, Kinser advanced on his wife's accuser and savagely assaulted him. Burkett was carried helpless out of the court room

## PLEADED NOT GUILTY

With Leave to Withdraw and to Enter

Demurrer. NEW YORK, Aug. 17 .- Henry Raabe, former warden of the Ludlow Street jail, ex-Keepers Edward Schneer and Charles Schoen, who were indicted for their connection with the escape of the three post office robbers from the jail on July 4, were arraigned for pleading before Recorder Goff in general sessions. Their counsel pleaded not guilty for them, and asked the privilege of withdrawing the plea and entering a demurrer on some future day.

## MRS. FREIMUTH,

The Victim of a St. Louis Rock Thrower, is

St. Louis, Aug. 17.-Mrs. Caroline ping of the indictment against C. P. Freimuth, quiet aged, who was Huntington by the United States district attorney has raised a storm of in- sitting in front of her home last Mon-Railway union passed resolutions de- crowd of boys who were throwing

IMPROVEMENT IN TREASURY.

A great part of the stuff that is published from day to day as Washington dispatches in newspapers that regard it as a solemn duty to discover "jug-gling" of figures and "distortion" of tion of the United States debt is very plainly intended to be taken without

to the contrary. Some apparently juvenile writers take up the daily reports, and, evidently suffering uncontrollable exasperation because the receipts of the government persist in keeping pace with, and even exceeding, expenditures, these zealous but unreflecting critics at inflicted upon all manner of persons because, as it is alleged, payments that to enable the treasury to make a report that will discredit partisan pre-

If the readers of these rash and persistently wrong reports will take the trouble to examine the daily reports of the state of the treasury and compare the expenditures with the appropriations, it will become apparent at once not being deprived of the money appropriated for them. The appropriation for pensions for the year beginning July 1 was \$141,138,360. That month. According to the report made by the treasury, there had been paid 000,000 for the month.

Take the war department, which appears to have drawn \$3,394,000 in 18 days. The figures do not suggest that States that they are fools; for it was appropriations have been withheld they who committed the "mistake" from that branch of the service, for which he seeks to pervert into a widethe amount appropriated for the army spread calamity. Not only were they is about \$23,250,000, or at the rate of guilty of this "mistake" in 1890 when less than \$2,000,000 a month. The their repudiation of high protection treasury has honored requisitions in a and of its representatives was the most little more than half the month far in emphatic on record, but two years excess of the monthly average of the later they gave an overwhelming conyearly appropriation for war. The firmation of the original judgment navy is entitled to an average expendi- rendered. During the interval they ture of \$2,801,000. It has received \$1,- had ample time and opportunity to 881,000 in 18 days of July, or at the rate | test the practical workings of the sysof about \$100,000 daily. Should the tem against which they had prorate of payments on navy account be maintained, the navy will have ex- when it became operative. They studceeded by July 31 the average to which | ied it with an acuteness and an earnit appears to be entitled.

Has the secretary of the treasury with full knowledge of its bearing withheld appropriations from the In- upon the welfare of the country, they dians? The allowance for Indian ex- again placed upon it the seal of their penditures for the year was \$8,000,000, disapproval. They saw that the Mcor \$741,666 per month. During the Kinley law was framed in the interest 18 days of July there was drawn of a special few, that it exacted extorfrom the treasury on account of Indian | tionate tribute from the masses to the expenses \$476,000. If the treasury had classes, that was responsible for the cared to withhold money and to issue worst political corruption the country it only upon a schedule arranged to has ever known and that it was rapidrestrict the outgo it might have saved ly building up a moneyed autocracy \$32,000 in the 18 days. If the that would in the end usurp from the rate of payment for the first half of people their right of self government. the month is maintained until July 31 the average to which the Indians are lican leaders will continue to regard apparently entitled will have been their most memorable defeats as a considerably exceeded.

these illustrations of their falsity do waives the charges of hypocrisy, inconnot really deserve further explanation. It is absurd to imagine that they are believed by anybody except-possibly the men who talk so glibly and foolishly and ignorantly about the "misrepresentation" that is practiced to furnish a good showing. No one who has certainty, destroying confidence and a valid demand upon the treasury is likely to hold it beyond the time it can be presented with reasonable expectation that it will be honored. The disposition of rejected applicants for payment to make a fuss about delays would speedily advertise any general tendency to delay on the part of the treasury officers. If delays have occurred, if they have been common, in large number and for large amounts of money due, who has prevailed upon stitute evidence so conclusive that the postponed creditors to keep so profound a silence? Why do not the prat- or republican cunning dissipate it .- Deers about the government postpone- troit Free Press. ments of pay give some particulars to make plausible the charge that payments are not met with reasonable and customary promptness?- N. Y.

WAGES UNDER PROTECTION. What the McKinley Law Did for th Workingman.

The Springfield Register stated some days ago that wages in the rolling mills at that place are ten per cent. higher now than the average rate under the McKinley tariff act. The Springfield Journal, a republican protection paper, makes a curious comment on this statement, but does not satisfactorily explained. Of course, the deny its truth. The Journal says: "The wages of

the men at the rolling mills are now one hundred per cent. less than they were ten years ago under protection and union rules." This is evidently a slip of the pen. "One hundred per cent. less" means nothing. The organ probably meant fifty per cent. less, or has unanimously adopted some signifione-half the amount ten years ago. There is also obscurity in the reference to "union rules" ten years ago. It required not only ironclad protection exports, cannot be protected by for the mill owners, but union rules by tariff on imports, as are manufactures, the mill men to keep wages up. Probletc.

rules by which the mill owners were held caused the high rate of wages. question. It speaks about wages ten gone up under a low tariff, has years ago. That was five years before evidently been a revelation to the inthe McKinley tariff law was enacted. telligent farmer. - Albany Argus. The statement of the democratic paper at Springfield is that wages are higher now than under the McKinley tariff five years ago. That fact is not denied. But it is said that wages are only half as high as ten years ago. It must have

been, then, that wages were reduced one-half under the McKinley tariff. fession from an organ that McKinley wages were less than the wages that shows that present wages are higher than the McKinley scale. It is a complete argument against a revival of wick.-N. Y. World. McKinley principles in revenue legislation.-Chicago Chronicle.

howling because the bond syndicate is lature, the nomination and the eleckeeping its contract and paying into tion. The days of foregone political the treasury for greenbacks as much conclusions are past. - Fostoria (0.) gold as is drawn out for foreign shipment. The bellyache syndicate appears to be having a great deal more Chicago Chronicle.

for president than any of the other can-didates, and it remains to be seen if his land and Carlisle have accepted repubwind is equal to the long stretch that licanism the louder the republicans de-lies before him.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-erat (Rep.)

PLAN OF THE REPUBLICANS. What the Issue of the High Protection

ists Is Likely to Be. Through reports from all along the line it is made plain that republican leaders intend to force the tariff ques tion to the front as the overshadowing issue of the next national campaign. facts in the daily reports of the condi- There are signs unmistakable that some kind of a truce has been patched up between the silver millionaires and reference to the ascertainable proofs | the tariff barons the latter to become the direct beneficiaries of a high pro tective system should their party gain control in the country, and the former to be rewarded for the repression of financial agitation within their own ranks by having the government resume the purchase of silver bullion for storage in the treasury. Not only Washington straightway make a hulla- have McKinley, Harrison, Allison and baloo about the wrongs that are being even Morton indicated with greater or less emphasis that the republican war cry of '90 and '93 will be revived, are due from the treasury are withheld | but prominent spell-binders of the party in almost every section are giv-

ing utterance to the same sentiment. Among the latest echoes of the re publican campaign keynote was Senator Cullom, of Illinois. To the assemblage of his partisans at Springfield he said: "When the republican party gets control again, as it will next year, with some republican for president, we that the pensioners, for instance, are will take up the tariff act and go over it item by item and make such amendments to it as will give reasonable protection to American labor and American industries as against foreign labor would be at the rate of \$11,781,789 per and foreign industries. The people of this country never knew they wanted that sort of protection; they were never out on July 18 on account of pensions certain of it until the democrats, by \$11,237,000,or at the rate of about \$18,- mistake, got possession of this country two years ago." In this brief statement the senator

virtually tells the people of the United

nounced within a month of the time estness begotten of self-interest, and, But it is to be hoped that the repub-"mistake" on the part of the voters. The criticisms which have provoked Democracy accepts the challenge. It sistency and broken faith to which those of the opposition throw themselves open, for when they were only an obstructive minority they never ceased to condemn tariff agitation as disastrous to the country, causing unparalyzing trade. The issue will be fought upon its merits. It will be found that the fatal mistake was made when the unscrupulous managers of the g. o. p. tried to place the democratic administration in a false position. An era of reviving trade and prosperity is more eloquent than words can be in vindicating the wisdom of democracy and convincing the people that they made no mistake. Actual results coneven republican trickery cannot evade

PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER. Some Sallent Tariff Truths Coming to the Light.

One of the chief tenets of McKinleyism has always been that high protection is beneficial to the farmer. Precisely how it could benefit the farmer. who was compelled to sell his butter and cheese to "free trade" England, and in general to dispose of all his products and staples on the low tariff basis while paying twice and thrice what he ought to pay for his plow and mowing machine and other utensils by reason of the McKinlevized tariff, was never idea was contrary to every principle of

political economy. The people have been seeing new light on this as on other tariff questions, but we confess that converts in Tom Reed's own state of Maine is about the last thing we expected. Nevertheless the board of trade of Bath, Me., cant resolutions, of which the following is the first clause:

"Whereas, agricultural staples, being

ably protection had very little to do This shows that even in Maine the with it, and the compulsion of union light of tariff truth is breaking. His experience with regard to wool, the price of which steadily went down But the republican organ dodges the under McKinlevism and has steadily

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

-Your uncle, Benjamin Harrison, to the next nomination: "You can't lose me, Charlie!"—Detroit Free Press. -Republican candidates must expect to be largely knifed this fall, especially since the new tariff is showing This is apparently trivial, but it is the quality and excellence of its make really important. It amounts to a con- as a revenue raiser. -Albany Argus. -Liverpool orders more American pig-iron. From Ohio, too. Beware, prevailed under the previous tariff. It McKinley, beware! The Cobden club, with its English gold, is in a new conspiracy to undo you in your own baili-

-The cinch McKinley has on the presidency hinges on three contin--The republican calamityites are gencies-the session of the Uhio legis-

Times. --- A republican organ which heaps daily abuse upon the president and the trouble than the bond syndicate. - secretary of the treasury says that "Cleveland and Carlisle have accepted the financial principles of the repub--McKinley is doing more running lican party." It is notable that the

CHEAP RATES

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On September 8th to 11th, inclusive, the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad ("Air Line") will sell tickets, good returning until October 5th, 1893. The rate via the "Air Line" barely amounts to one cent per mile. This line is making special preparations to afford visitors splendid equipment and unexceled service; besides it is the shortest route, by 53 miles, between 8th Louis and Louisville, and makes the quickest time.

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St. Louis, Mo.

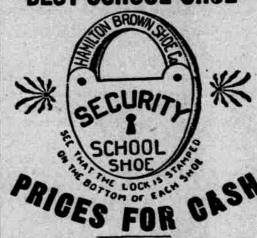
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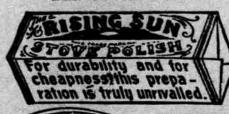
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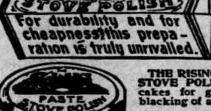
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